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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US84/00016 (22) International Filing Date: 9 January 1984 (09.01.84) (31) Priority Application Number: 456,729 (32) Priority Date: 10 January 1983 (10.01.83) (33) Priority Country: US (60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US 456,729 (CIP) Filed on 10 January 1983 (10.01.83) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GEN- PROBE PARTNERS [US/US]; 11575 Sorrento Valley Road, Suite 203, San Diego, CA 92121 (US). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : KOHNE, David, E. [US/US]; 364 Nautilus Street, La Jolla, CA 92037 (US).		(74) Agents: POMS, William et al.; Poms, Smith, Lande & Rose, 1888 Century Park East, Suite 1000, Los An- geles, CA 90067 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (Eu- ropean patent), CH (European patent), DE (Euro- pean patent), DK, FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, SE (European patent), US. Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>

(54) Title: METHOD FOR DETECTING, IDENTIFYING, AND QUANTITATING ORGANISMS AND VIRUSES**(57) Abstract**

A method for detecting and quantitating organisms containing R-RNA, t-RNA, other RNA, any member of a large, intermediate or small category of organisms such as any member of a bacterial taxonomic Family, Genus, or Species, and previously unknown organisms. The method comprises contacting the nucleic acid of the organisms whose presence, identification and quantitation are to be determined, with a marked probe comprising nucleic acid molecules complementary to RNA or other nucleic acid sequences, of the said organism, under nucleic acid hybridization conditions, and then determining the degree of hybridization that has occurred. The method may include contacting a sample with an enzyme-determinant mixture to make the nucleic acids of the organism or virus in a sample more readily available for hybridization. The method can also be used to determine the sensitivity of particular groups of organisms to antimicrobial agents, to determine the presence of substances with antimicrobial activity, and to determine the state of growth of microorganisms and other cells.